

SIMULATIONS USING PSpICE & OSCILLOSCOPE TRAINING DRILL

In this experiment the student will explore circuit simulations using *MicroSim's Pspice* followed by an oscilloscope training drill using Virtual Bench.

Pspice Tutorial:

1. Launching the schematic editor:

The schematic editor interface to *PSpice* may be either be launched from the desktop or from Window's start menu. It can be found in **Start => Programs => MicroSim Pro 8 => Schematics**. Below is a figure of the *Schematic* editor interface.

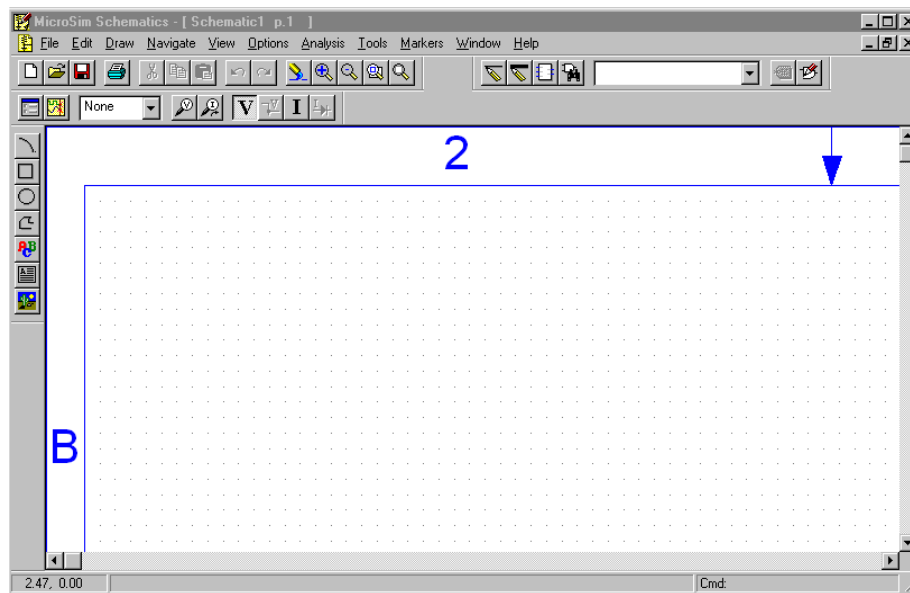


Figure 5.1. MicroSim Schematics editor

2. Placing Parts:

MicroSim's schematic editor describes several ways of selecting and placing parts. Two of these options are available from the toolbar. If the user knows the name of the part in question, it may be directly accessed from empty text field in the toolbar. This is known as the **Get Recent Part** list box. This field not only allows the user to select new parts, but it also keeps track of recently used parts for quick access. Below is a figure of the parts and wire toolbar where this option may be found.



Figure 5.2. Parts and wire toolbar.

In addition to this, PSpice keeps an extensive parts library from which the user can browse through. Again, this option may be directly accessed from the toolbar. To enable this option press the button to the immediate left of the *Get Recent Part* list box. Pressing this button should enable the dialog box presented below.

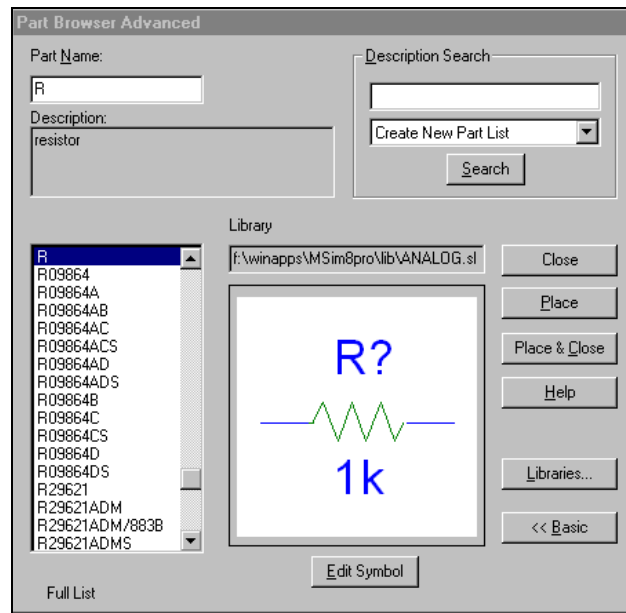


Figure5. 3. Part Browser dialog box.

Figure 5.3 above presents one of the two dialog boxes that may appear. These may be the **Part Browser Advanced** and **Part Browser Basic** dialog boxes. Although both modes can be used to select parts, **Part Browser Advanced** provides extended options for part placement. These include descriptive searches as well as a symbolic representation of the selected part. You can switch between modes by selecting the **Basic** or **Advanced** buttons. In addition to the above method the part browser dialog box may also be accessed at **Draw => Get New Part** or by using the **<Ctrl-G>** shortcut.

3. Placing Wires:

PSpice defines several methods for wire placement. Again, this option may be accessed from the toolbar in Figure 5.2. To place wires simply select the leftmost available icon on the toolbar. In addition to this method wires may be placed from both **Draw => Wire** or by selecting the **<Ctrl-W>** shortcut.

4. Placing Markers:

Markers allow users to specify where voltage and current waveforms are to be analyzed and simulated on the circuit from the schematic. Markers may be accessed by selecting **Markers** from the drop down menu. Below is a description of several of the available options.

<i>Mark Voltage Level</i>	- Measures voltage level with respect to ground.
<i>Mark Voltage Differential</i>	- Measures the differential voltage between two user defined points.
<i>Mark Current into Pin</i>	- Measures the current entering a node.
<i>Mark Advanced</i>	- Provides several advanced measuring options including decibel readings of voltage and current.

4. Setting up a Simulation:

PSpice requires that all schematics be saved before any simulations may be conducted. Once a schematic has been saved, the user should access **Analysis => Setup** from the drop down menu. This should bring up the following dialog box.

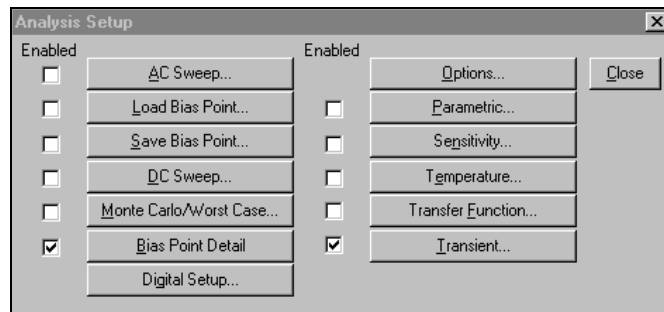


Figure 5.4. Setup dialog box

Figure 5.4 presents the numerous available simulation options. In this case, we will only be concerned with selecting **Bias Point Detail** as well as **Transient** options. These options will allow the user to plot time varying signals. Enable these options by placing a checkmark next to each.

In addition to selecting **Transient** from the dialog box, click on the **Transient** button. You should see the following dialog box appear.

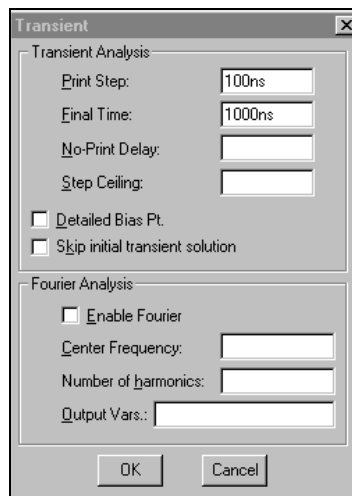


Figure 5.5 Transient dialog box

The **Transient** dialog box allows users to set final simulation times as well integer step values for simulation. Smaller step values allow for increased resolution in resulting plots, however, this comes at the expense of increased simulation time. Care must be taken at both extremes. Large step values can result in coarse output plots or even worse the resulting signal may become aliased. To prevent aliasing make sure your print step is smaller than half the period of the highest frequency signal in your circuit.

Once a step size and a final time have been selected you are now able to proceed with the simulation. Exit the **Transient** dialog box by clicking on the **OK** button. Then proceed to exit the **Analysis Setup** by clicking on the **Close** button. To initiate a simulation go to **Analysis => Simulate**. Doing so should begin the simulation as long as there are no errors in your circuit. At this point you should see a dialog box that resembles Figure 5.6 on your screen.

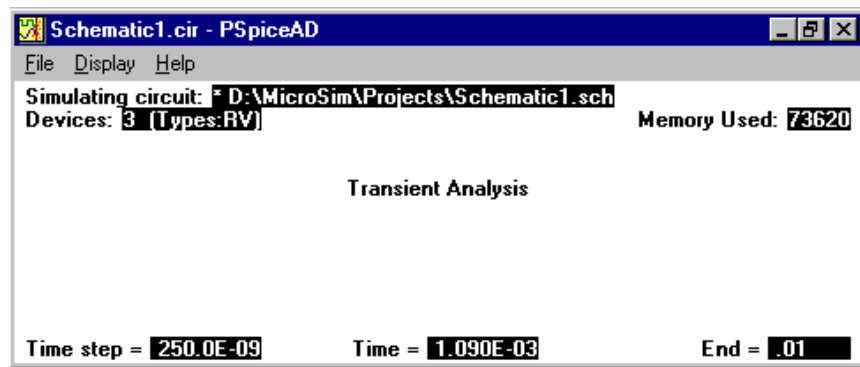


Figure 5.6 Simulation dialog box

Once this portion of the simulation has finished, results are usually displayed graphically through the use of the *Probe* interface in *Pspice*. Figure 5.7 presents an example *Probe* display. In the case where your simulation has finished running and you do not see the *Probe* display go to *Analysis => Run Probe*. This should work provided your circuit is error free.

Note: Remember to place markers before you run your simulations.

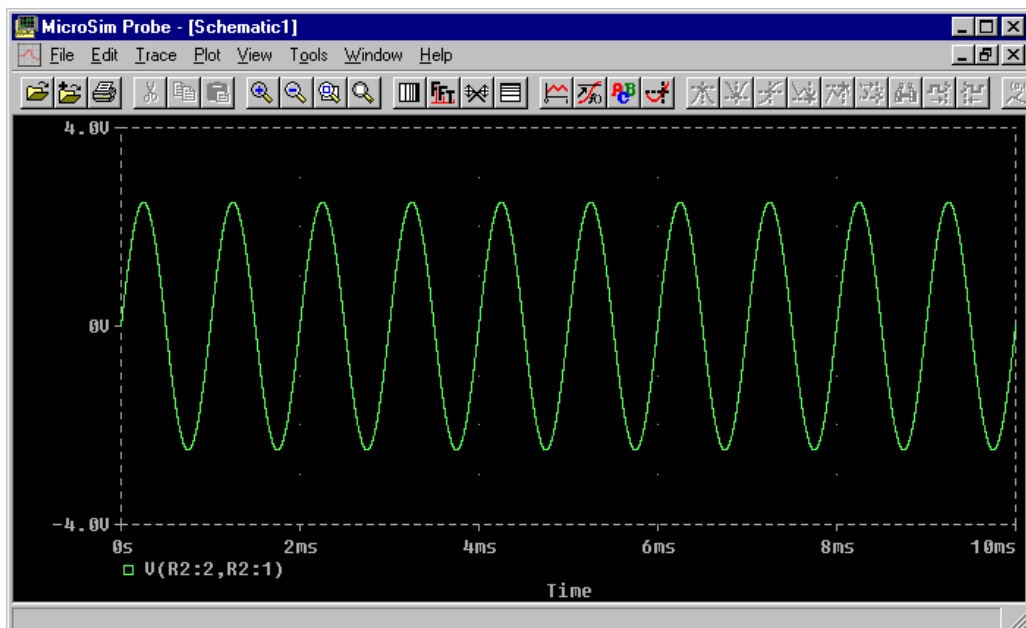


Figure 5.7 Sample *Probe* display

5. Useful Shortcuts:

Below is a list of frequently used shortcuts. These options can be additionally accessed from the available toolbars in the schematic editor.

- <Ctrl-F> Provides a mirror image of the part by flipping it completely over
- <Ctrl-G> Displays the *Get New Part* dialog box
- <Ctrl-P> Selects *Get Recent Part* list box
- <Ctrl-R> Rotates selected part in increments of 90°.
- <Ctrl-T> Creates a text box
- <Ctrl-W> Places wire

6. Basic Parts List:

Pspice provides an extensive parts list. Its libraries may contain thousands of components. In order to simplify your search-Below is a list of basic parts that you may need for the course of the semester.

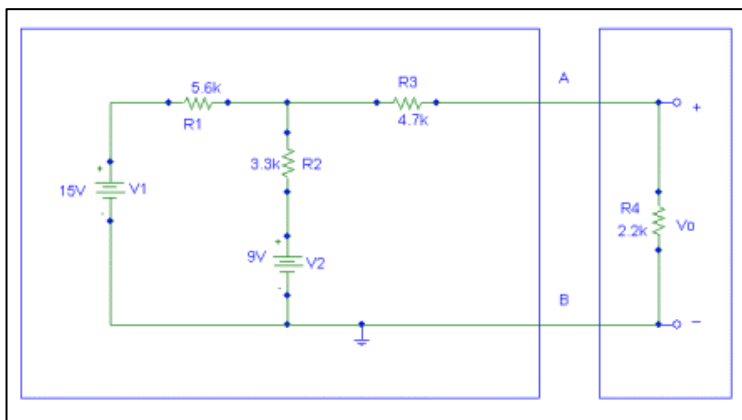
R	Resistor
C	Capacitor
L	Inductor
egnd	Earth Ground
Vdc	DC Voltage Source
Vsin	Sinusoidal Voltage Source
Vpulse	Square Wave Voltage Source
uA741	741 Op-amp

Exercise:

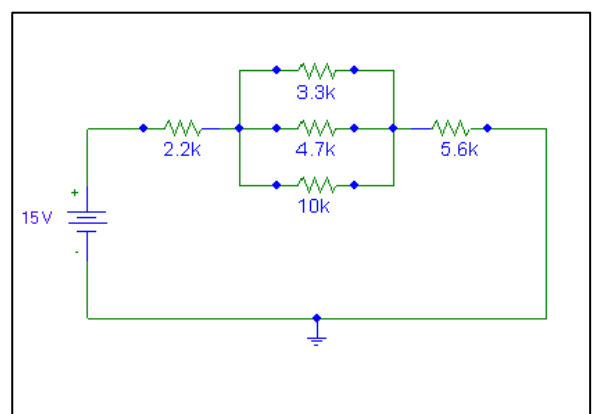
At this point you are now ready to begin simulating some simple circuits. We will begin by simulating some of the same circuits you have built in the previous labs.

1. Simulate the circuits in Figures 5.8 (a), (b), and (c). Make sure to measure all branch voltages and currents. Plot results. Compare these with the results obtained in the previous labs. Are there any significant differences in results? If so, explain.

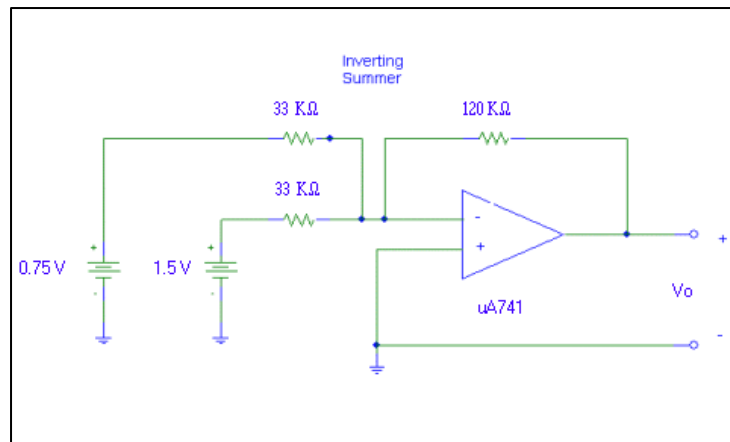
Note: Provide separate plots for voltage and current. Make sure to label your plots.



5.8 (a)



5.8 (b)



5.8(c)

2. Simulate the circuit in Figure 5.9. Notice that the input source is no longer DC. Instead we will use an alternating source (AC) voltage. Display both input and output voltages plots on the same graph. Do this for both a sinusoidal input (Vsin) source as well as for a square wave (Vpulse) source. Below are the parameters you need to set the sources to. You may change a source's or any parts parameters by double clicking on the part.

<u>Vsin:</u>	<u>Vpulse:</u>
DC = 0	DC = 0
AC = 5	AC = 5
Voff = 0	V1 = 5
Vamp = 5	V2 = -5
Freq = 1000	TD = 0
TD = 0	TR = 0.00001m
DF = 0	TF = 0.00001m
Phase = 0	PW = 0.5m
	PER = 1m

Note: **Do not skip spaces.**

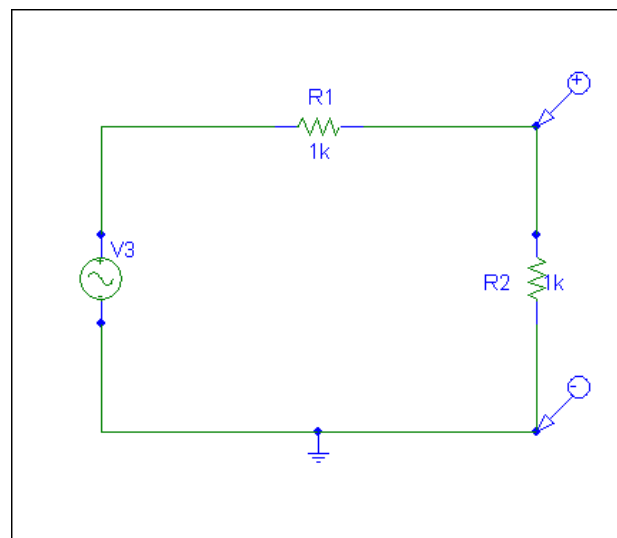


Figure 5.9

3. Dependent Sources in PSpice

There are four different types of dependent sources all which can be found and utilized in PSpice. Table 1-1 shows the different types of dependent sources as well as the part name that PSpice uses to identify them and Figure 5.10 illustrates each sources symbol.

Sources	Part Name
Voltage controlled voltage source (VCVS)	E
Voltage controlled current source (VCCS)	G
Current controlled voltage source (CCVS)	H
Current controlled current source (CCCS)	F

Table 1-1

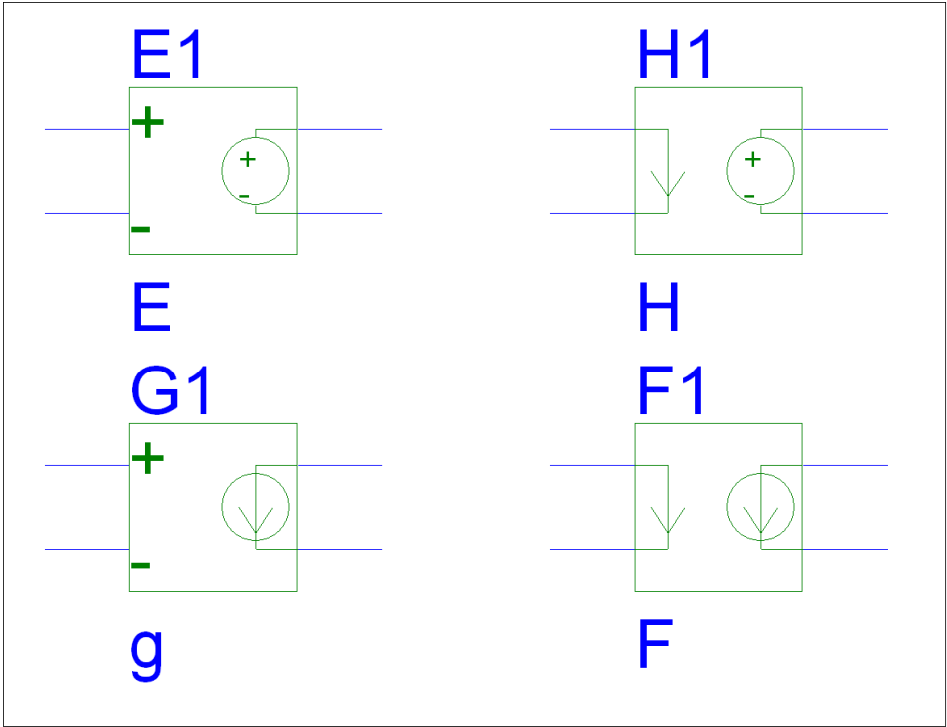


Figure 5.10

As is shown in Figure 5.10, each dependent source has two sides associated with the part. The side without the circle measures the dependence and the side with the circle is the actual source (either voltage or current). A clearer explanation can be seen with an example.

Example: Simulate the circuit in Figure 5.11

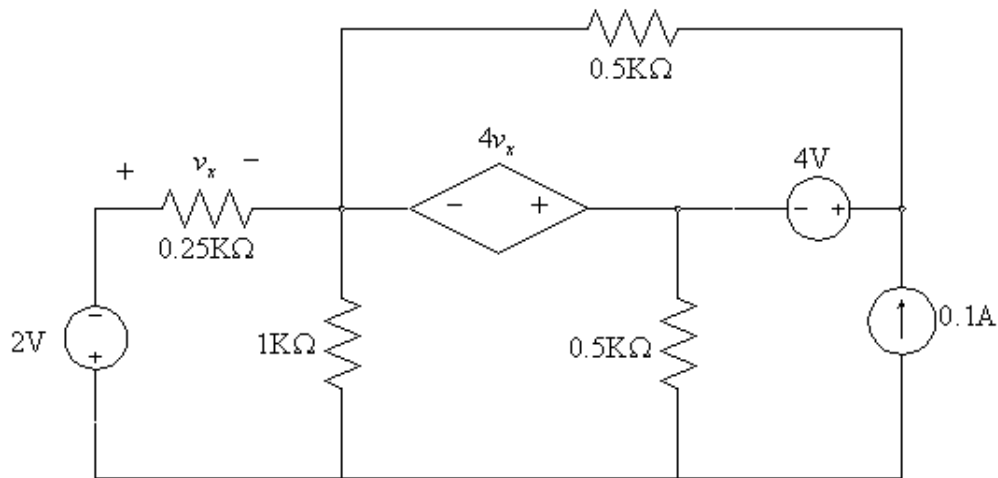


Figure 5.11

To simulate this circuit, the dependent source must be inserted into the circuit properly as shown in Figure 5.12.

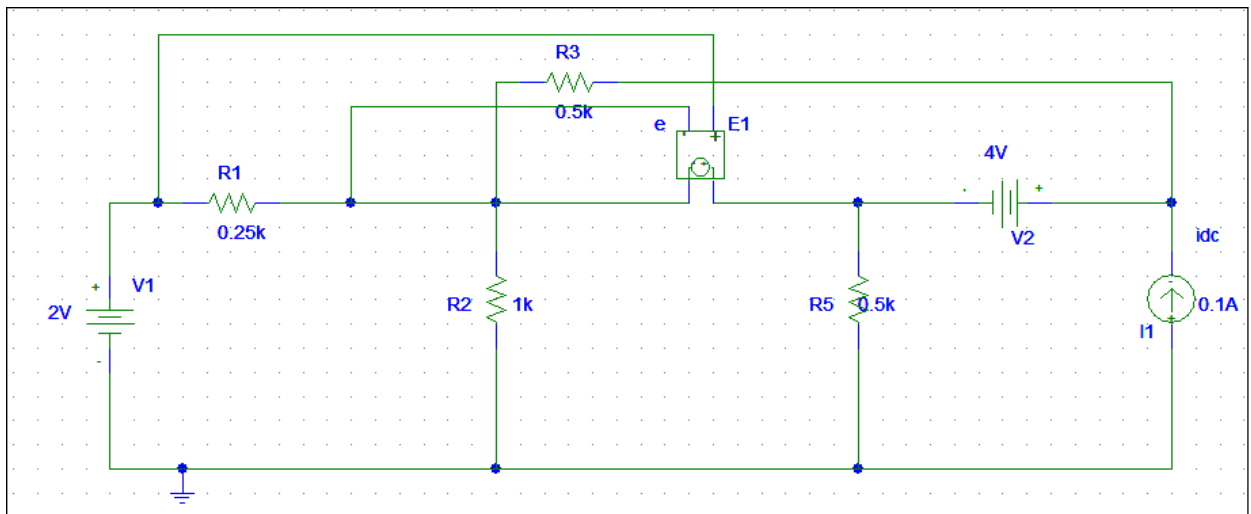


Figure 5.12

For a voltage controlled (VCVS or VCCS) dependent source the measuring side of the part must be placed in parallel with the dependent element and the polarities must be correct for proper simulation! To make the controlling source the necessary 4 times V_x you must double click on the part and enter 4 in for the **gain** parameter. If we were concerned with a current controlled voltage source that was controlled with the current I_x then we would need to use the part H and then the measuring side of the part would be connected in series with the dependent element as seen in Figure 5.13.

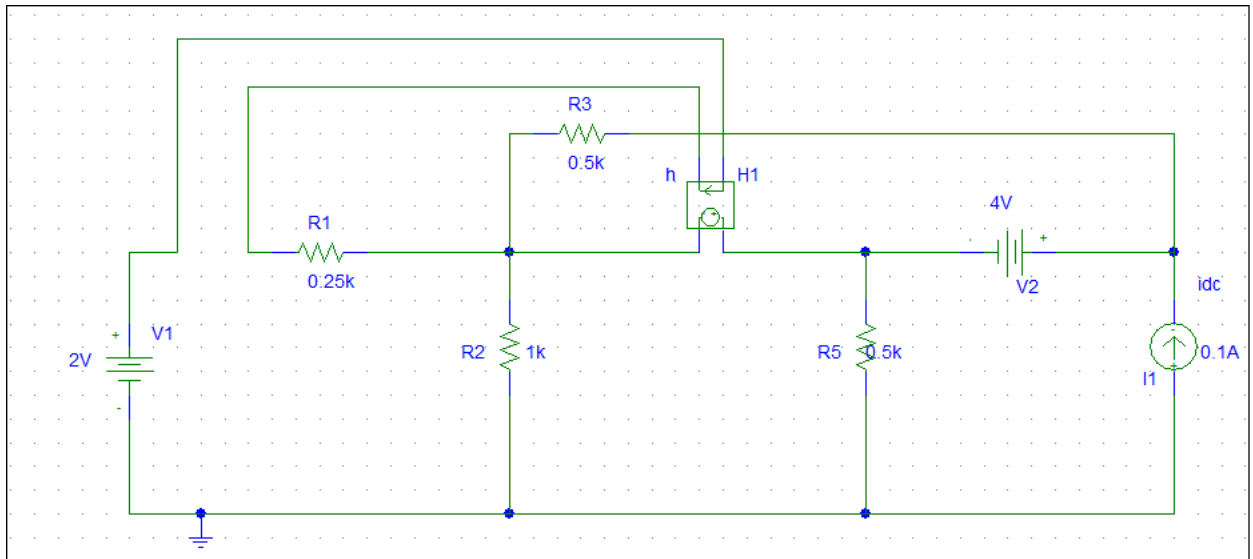


Figure 5.13

Again, if we were wanted the value of the current controlled source to be $4I_x$ then simply double click on the part and enter 4 for the gain.

Exercises

Simulate and determine the voltage V1.

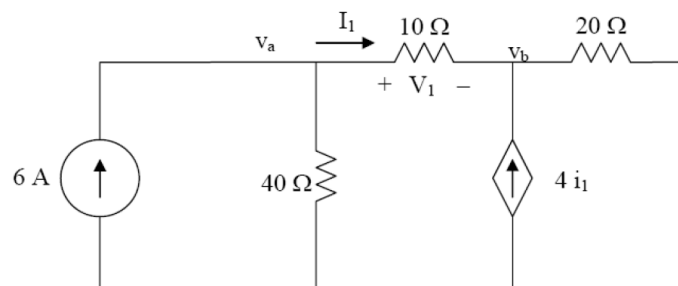


Figure 5.14

Simulate and determine v_2 .

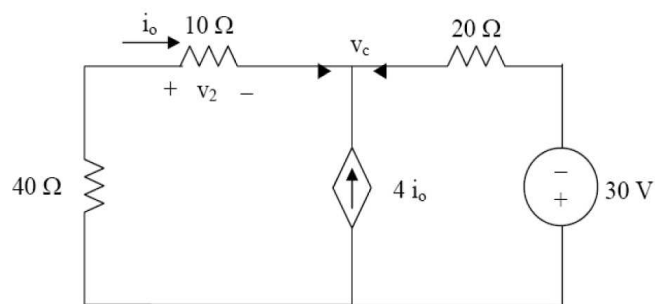


Figure 5.15

Tutorial B Oscilloscope Training Drill

I. Introduction to the NI ELVIS Oscilloscope:

1. Start the ELVIS command console by going to the Windows *Start* menu and selecting *Programs* -> *National Instruments* -> *NI ELVIS 2.0* -> *NI ELVIS*
2. Start the ELVIS oscilloscope by selecting 'Oscilloscope' from the NI ELVIS command console. The following interface should be displayed on the desktop:

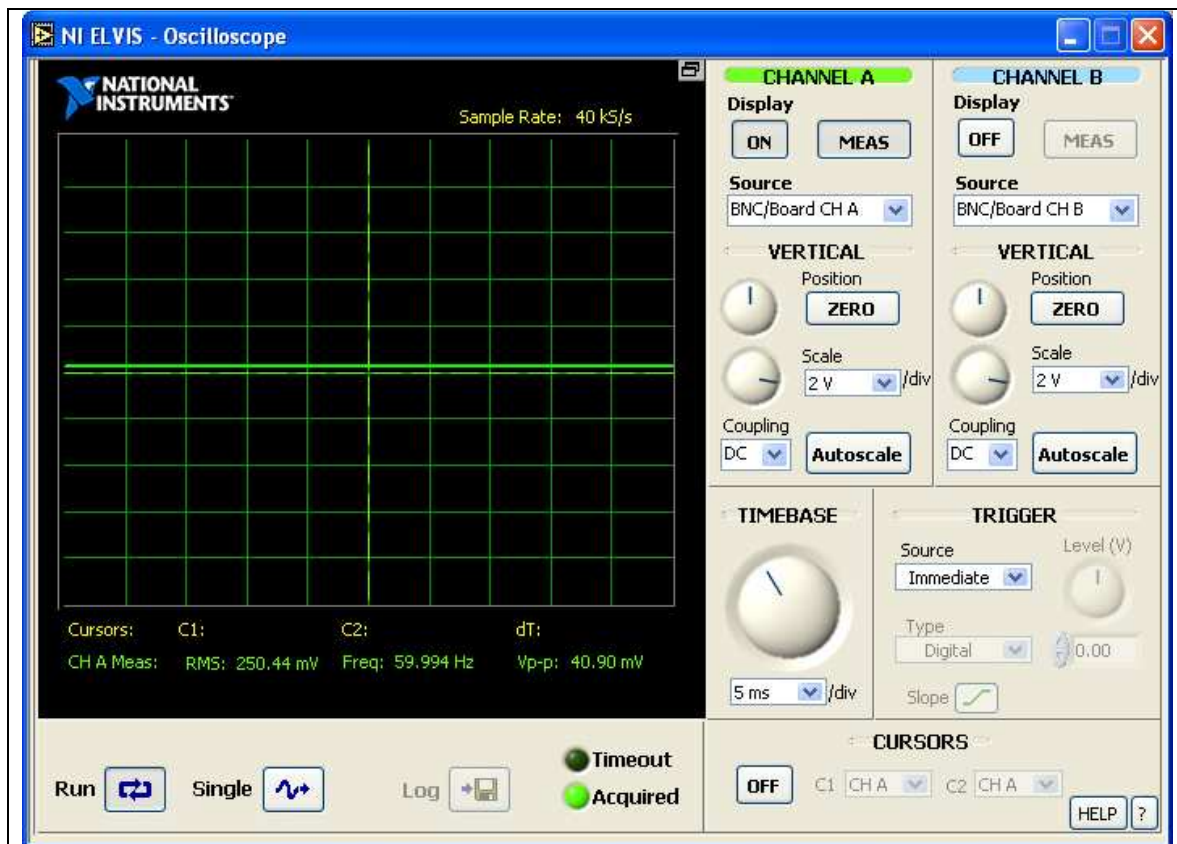


Figure 5.16 – ELVIS Oscilloscope

- **Channel A Controls**

- **Display**—Turns the display of input signal measurements for channel A **ON** or **OFF**. The default value for this button is ON. **Note:** Acquisition on CH-A continues even if the trace is not displayed
- **MEAS**—Turns the display of measurements for channel A on or off. The **MEAS** button is green when active. Measurements are displayed below the graph, in the Measurements and Cursors Display portion of the Display Window. The standard measurements are root mean square (RMS), frequency, and V_{p-p} . The **MEAS** button for CH-A is dimmed if the **Display** button for CH-A is OFF. Clicking this button when the **MEAS** button for

Channel B is on sets the CH-B **MEAS** button to OFF. The default value for this button is OFF.

- **Source**—Selects the signal source for the measurement on CH-A. You can select **ACH<0..2>**, **ACH5**, the **BNC/Board CH-A**, the function generator **FUNC_OUT** signal, the function generator **SYNC_OUT** signal, and the DMM **VOLTAGE** channel (routed to ACH7). The default value for this control is BNC/Board CH-A.
- **Vertical Position Knob**—Adjusts the vertical position of the CH-A trace by applying a positive or negative vertical offset. The default is zero offset. The offset is referenced from the zero point of the graph. This offset value is not applied to the actual acquired data.
- **Zero**—Centers CH-A on the vertical zero point of the graph. This action does not affect the actual acquired data. The default is no action.
- **Scale/Div**—Selects the vertical sensitivity for the channel A trace. Sensitivity is defined as the amount of voltage represented by each horizontal line on the graph. The units are in volts/division. The Scale/Div options are **10mV**, **20mV**, **50mV**, **100mV**, **200mV**, **500mV**, **1V**, **2V**, and **5V**. The default value for this control is **2V**.
- **Coupling**—Specifies the coupling for the channel. This operation is done in the software. You can select **AC** (removes the DC offset from the signal) or **DC** (allow NI ELVIS to measure all of the signal). The default for value for this control is DC.
- **Autoscale**—Adjusts the voltage display scale of the graph based on the peak-to-peak voltage of the AC signal (greater than 5 Hz), for an automatic best-fit display of the signal.

- **Channel B Controls**

- **Display**—Turns the display of the CH-B trace on or off. The default value for this button is ON. **Note** Acquisition on CH-B continues even if the trace is not displayed
- **MEAS**—Turns the display of measurements for channel B on or off. The **MEAS** button is green when active. Measurements are displayed below the graph, in the Measurements and Control Display portion of the Display Window. The standard measurements are RMS, frequency, and V_{p-p} . The **MEAS** button for CH-B is dimmed if the **Display** button for CH-B is **OFF**. Turning this feature on when the CH-A **MEAS** button is on, sets the CH-A **MEAS** button to off. The default value for this button is OFF.
- **Source**—Selects the signal source for the measurement on CH-B. You can select **ACH<0..2>**, **ACH5**, the **BNC/Board CH-B**, the function generator **FUNC_OUT** signal, the function generator **SYNC_OUT** signal, and the DMM **VOLTAGE** channel (routed to ACH7). The default value for this control is BNC/Board CH-B.
- **Vertical Position Knob**—Adjusts the vertical position of the channel B trace by applying a positive or negative vertical offset. The offset is referenced from the zero point of the graph. This offset value is not applied the actual acquired data. The default is zero offset.
- **Zero**—Centers the CH-B trace on the vertical zero point of the graph. The default is no action. This action does not affect the actual acquired data.
- **Scale/Div**—Selects the vertical sensitivity for the channel B trace. The units are in volts/division. Sensitivity is defined as the amount of voltage represented by each

horizontal line on the graph. The Scale/Div options are **10 mV**, **20 mV**, **50 mV**, **100 mV**, **200 mV**, **500 mV**, **1 V**, **2 V**, and **5 V**. The default value for this control is 2 V.

- **Coupling**—Specifies the coupling for the channel. This operation is done in the software. You can select **AC** (removes the DC offset from the signal) or **DC** (allow NI ELVIS to measure all of the signal). The default for value for this control is DC.
- **Autoscale**—Adjusts the voltage display scale of the graph based on the peak-to-peak voltage of the AC signal (greater than 5 Hz), for an automatic best-fit display of the signal.

Display Window—Displays the waveforms specified in channel A (**CH-A Source**) and channel B (**CH-B Source**) as well as cursors. Cursors are moved horizontally by clicking them and dragging them along the time axis. The signals are plotted amplitude versus time.

The Display Window includes the following controls and indicators:

Measurements and Cursors Display

The Measurements and Cursors Display includes the following indicators:

- **RMS**—Displays the measured RMS voltage of the selected input signal. The units for this measurement are volts. This indicator is visible only when measurements are turned on.
- **Frequency**—Displays the reciprocal of time between adjacent mid reference level crossings in the same direction (period) of the selected input signal. The units for this measurement are Hertz. This indicator is visible only when measurements are in progress.
- **V_{p-p}**—Displays the difference between the highest and lowest measured voltage level of the selected input signal. The units for this measurement are volts. This indicator is visible only when measurements are turned on.
- **C1 Voltage**—Displays the corresponding voltage level of the selected channel trace at the current cursor position. The units for the measurement are volts. This value is visible only when cursors are turned on.
- **C2 Voltage**—Displays the corresponding voltage level of the selected channel trace at the current cursor position. The units for this measurement are volts. This value is visible only when cursors are turned on.
- **dT**—Displays the difference in time between cursors C1 and C2. The units for this measurement are seconds. This value is visible only when cursors are enabled.

II. Introduction to the ELVIS Function Generator

1. Start the ELVIS function generator by selecting 'Function Generator' from the NI ELVIS command console. The following interface should be displayed on the desktop:

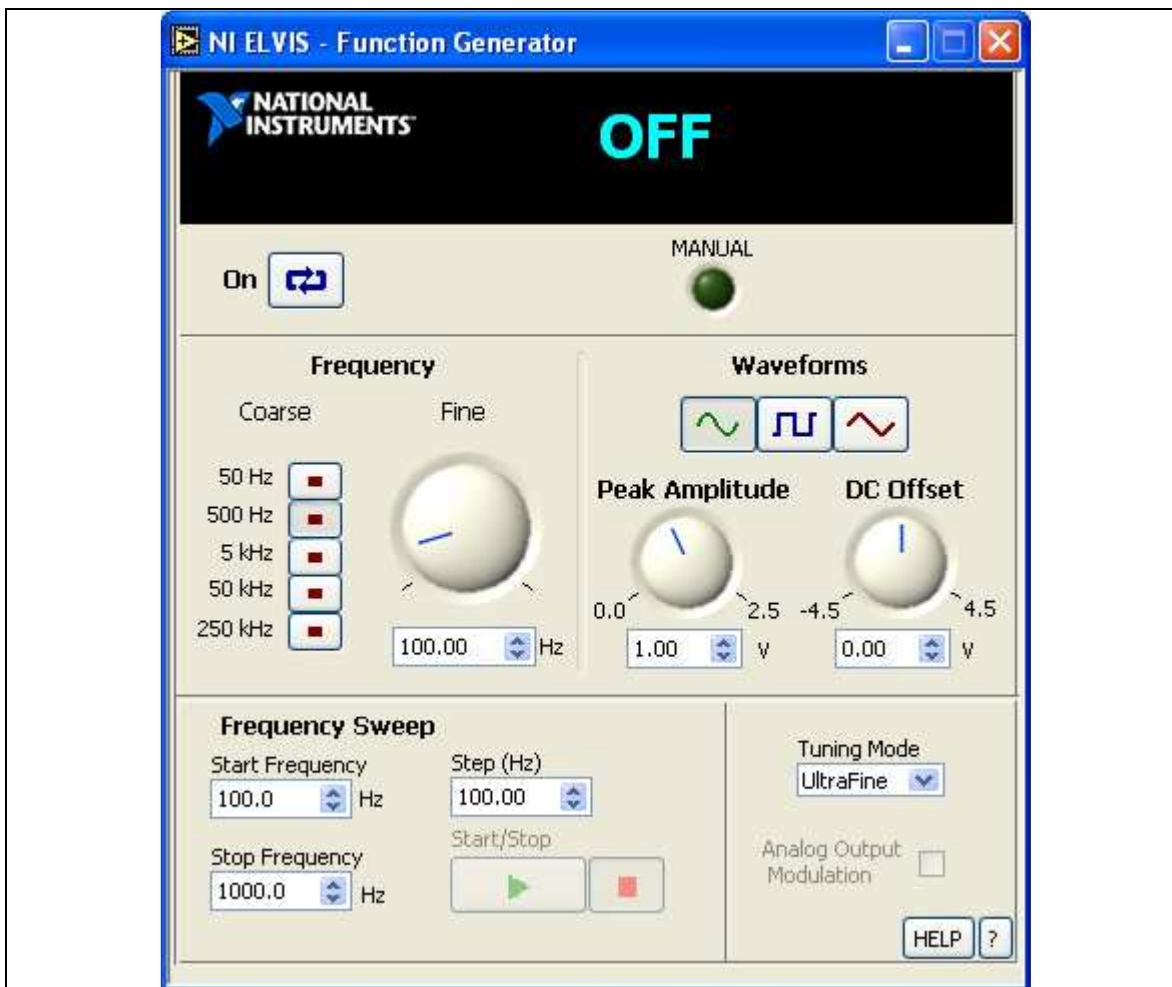


Figure 5.17 – ELVIS Function Generator

The NI ELVIS - FGEN SFP is a top-level, stand-alone instrument that controls the function generator in the NI ELVIS Benchtop Workstation. It allows setting of the following features:

- Waveform (sine, triangle, square)
- Tuning mode (basic low resolution - fast 8-bit fine frequency, ultrafine - slower 12-bit fine frequency)
- Modulation (disabled, software—AM or FM using DAC0 or DAC1)
- Frequency adjust
- Amplitude (8-bit)
- DC offset (8-bit)

- Measure frequency of generated signal

You can control the function generator either through the NI ELVIS - FGEN SFP (Software mode) or the hardware controls on the benchtop workstation (Manual mode). This section describes the software controls. Refer to the *NI ELVIS Benchtop Workstation* section of Chapter 3, *Hardware Overview*, of the *NI ELVIS User Manual* for more information on the hardware controls for the function generator.

The tab labeled “Large Amplitude Waveform” is capable of providing signals with amplitudes larger than $2.5V_{\text{peak}}$. The output from this panel is available on *DAC0* **NOT** *FUNC_OUT*. The two signals **CAN NOT** be active simultaneously, you must choose one output or the other. Also, please note that some of the built-in functions **WILL NOT WORK** if *DAC0* is used as the input.

III. Exercise 1:

1. Set the Oscilloscope Controls to the following:
 - DC Coupling
 - 0V Offset
 - Trigger Immediate
2. Complete the following steps to measure a signal with the NI ELVIS - Scope SFP:
 - i. Connect the signal(s) you want to measure and the trigger signal, if desired, to the BNC connector(s) on the front of the NI ELVIS Benchtop Workstation or to the corresponding inputs on the NI ELVIS Prototyping Board.
 - ii. Launch the NI ELVIS - Scope SFP from the NI ELVIS Instrument Launcher. Refer to Launching the SFP Instruments for more information.
 - iii. The NI ELVIS - Scope SFP starts running when launched. You should see the signal in the Display Window.
 - iv. If needed, adjust the Trigger Source control to stabilize the signal in the Display Window. If you have an external signal connected as the trigger signal, select **SCOPE Trigger**. If you want to use one of the input channels as the trigger, select **CHANNEL A** or **CHANNEL B** from the Source control.
 - v. Adjust the Timebase, Vertical Position, Scale, and other controls as desired.

You should now be able to read data on both channels CHA and CHB of the workbench.

3. Now configure the ELVIS Function Generator to the following settings:
 - i. Connect the Function Generator FUNC_OUT pin to the location where the signal is needed.
 - ii. Launch the NI ELVIS - FGEN SFP from the NI ELVIS Instrument Launcher.
 - iii. Choose the desired value from the Waveform, Peak Amplitude, DC Offset, Fine Frequency, and Coarse Frequency controls.
 - iv. Click the On button on the NI ELVIS - FGEN SFP to begin generation.
4. Set the function generator to:

Frequency:	500 Hz
Duty Cycle:	50 %
Offset:	0 %
Amplitude:	5 Vpk
Input Signal	Sine wave

5. Set both the function generator as well as the oscilloscope for continuous signal generation and acquisition by pressing the *Run* or *On* buttons on either device.

You should now see a sine wave at a frequency of 500 Hz, 0 V offset, and 5Vpk. If you do not, try pressing Autoscale on the front panel of the scope. Additionally, notice the parameters that appear below the display. You should find helpful information on frequency, period, voltage levels, offset, etc. More options may be configured in the *General Settings* tab.

6. On the front panel of the VB Scope try turning the knobs labeled Time Base, Volts/div, and V. Position. Answer the following questions

Can you observe any differences in the displayed signal? If so, what do you observe? Do these settings have any effect on the parameters displayed below the plot?
Now, press the button labeled *Slope*. What effect does this have on the display?

7. Select the option labeled *Cursor* on the front panel of the VB Scope display and set to the following:

CH-A
CH-B

You should now be able to drag cursors on the waveform observed on channel A of the display. Note that you must enable channel B before selecting the cursor for channel B. Below the plot you should observe information on the positions of the two cursors. This information should include both voltage levels as well as differential times between the two cursors.

8. De-select the *Cursor* option on the scope. Now return to the FG display and switch through the various different waveforms available on the display. You should be able to select between sine, square, and triangular. Additional waveforms may also be user defined.
9. Set the output waveform of the FG to a square and then triangular wave. On the front panel of the FG try turning the knob labeled Offset. Observe and answer the following questions.

Can you observe any differences in the displayed signal? If so, what do you observe? Do these settings have any effect on the parameters displayed below the plot? Explain.

10. Set the displayed waveform to the same settings described in step (4), but now configure the channel settings to AC coupling. Do you observe any changes in the displayed waveform?

Now, increase or decrease the *DC* offset of the signal. Is there any difference in the displayed waveform? Should there be? Explain.

11. Set the oscilloscope to two different waveforms provided for by the instructor. These waveforms should be at different offsets, amplitudes, frequencies, as well as duty cycles.

Note: Adding a DC offset to your waveform is NOT the same as moving the reference point on the display. This should be apparent for the options displayed below the plots.

IV. Exercise 1

This part of the experiment will allow the student to practice making AC measurements using the VB scope.

- a. Set up the following circuit.

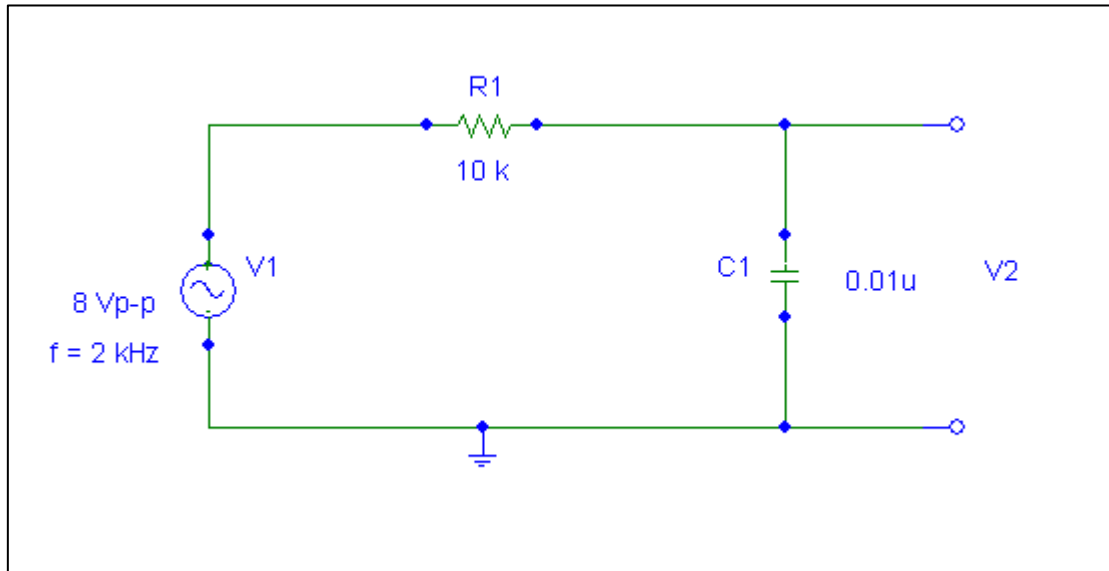


Figure 5.18

- b. Set the input signal to a sine wave at 2 kHz, 0 V DC offset, and 8 Vp-p. Additionally, restore the settings on the VB Scope to those described in step 1 of exercise 1.
- c. Configure channels A and B of the VB scope to look at V1 and V2 respectively. Be sure to set input coupling to DC, auto triggering, and a trigger noise rejection ratio of 1mV. You should see two sinusoids of the same frequency with a phase difference Φ displayed on your screen.
- d. Use the cursors to determine the delay (dT) between both sinusoids. What is the phase difference Φ between the two sinusoids? (Note: $\Phi = dT * \text{frequency} * 360$)

